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The secret ballot will cut a large figure in the defeat of Bryan.

Perhaps Watson's letter of acceptance will be published after the election.

If the Journal knows a panic when it sees

it the Bryanites are panic-stricken now. The chances are that all estimates of

McKinley majorities will fall short of the truth. The coercion that will make workingmen vote for McKinley and sound money is the

coercion of common sense and self-interest. Bryan will spend the remaining days of the campaign revolutionizing Chicago. Next Tuesday Chicago will revolutionize

Mr. Ridpath will have a new chapter of history to write when election is over. He can head it: "How I Failed to Become a Congressman."

Labor and skill are the only things the has to sell. Very naturally he is averse to selling them for a dollar which is not a dollar.

The Bryan campaign in this county seems to have been turned over to a few soreheads who have been Republicans and to Popocrats like Jennings.

Four years hence the present leaders of the free-silver wing of the Democratic party will be printing affidavits to prove that they were never anything but "regu-

If Mr. Ridpath is of a scientific and mathematical as of an historical turn, he might as well begin now to calculate the number of millions of miles between him and Con-

From the way Popocratic committeemen are scrambling to get out of the party it looks as if the closing days of the campaign would be more of a foot race than

Wendell Phillips once said: "I do not believe in the people, but I do believe in the people aroused." If he were here now ne would believe in the people. They are

The exodus of sound-money men from the Popocrat party gains momentum and numbers every day. There are not enough brains left in the free-silver faction to give

The "coercion" cry has been greatly overworked by the Bryanites. Self-respecting men do not like to be charged with cowardice, and are not drawn to the Pop candidate by such tactics.

Thomas Jefferson said the legal ratio between gold and silver coin should conform as nearly as possible to the commercial ratio between the metals. William Jennings Bryan says: "My friends, I think not."

Chairman Rosenheimer has disclosed the real opinion of the Populists concerning the Democrats. Now, if Chairman Martin would only tell what the Democrats really think of the Populists honors would be

Will it be "no pay, no speech" at the street corners where Bryan is billed to address Chicago multitudes? If not, why not? The country people who had to "put up" will want it explained if their city for political reasons. cousins have a free blow.

Bryan says that the free coinage of silver would cause a great advance in the price of commodities. When told that economic writers and historians unanimously agree that when prices go up wages lag behind, he says: "My friends, I think not."

Business is in a state of suspense, awaiting the decision of the people whether they will elect as President a statesman under whom the country will continue on a gold basis, or a political adventurer and charlatan who is pledged to shoot Niagara.

All signs indicate that the real business men of the country are almost solid against Kinley and sound money, a respectable minority for Palmer and sound money, and scarcely a corporal's guard for Bryan.

In his prayers for the country last Sunday Dr. Lasby, of Central-avenue M. E. Church, prayed, "O Lord, give us a reign of common sense." Was that not a neat way to pray for sound money and honesty, as against free silver and repudiation?

The local Bryan organ fears that some persons may construe the head line, "Cooper for gold" as referring to Charles M. Cooper, alleged candidate for Congress in this district. No danger; he belongs to a class who are entirely above the suspicion of being for sound money.

The Bryan remedy for the present hard times is free-sliver coinage and an unlimited issue of debased currency. When the sured by every competent authority that this would make times worse than ever,

he says: "My friends, I think not."

males Bryan's plurality in this State They are the numerous class in all large

"at a little over 15,325." Observe, "a little cities who have no visible means of supover." It may be 15,329 or 15,347, but it port and who insist that there is not will be there or thereabout. The value of | money enough to do the business of the this prediction is shown by the further statement that "where a poll has been work except when they are sent to the taken the farmers are unanimously in favor of free coinage." People who form their opinions on such absurd "guff" as this will find that they have been awfully misled. It will take five good-sized figures to express McKinley's plurality in this State.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE FLAG.

An editorial from the Washington Post, copied in the Journal of yesterday, paid a very high tribute to the ability, patriotism and political consistency of Gen. Harrison. The Post is an independent paper of Democratic proclivities, and somewhat noted for its frank and honest expressions of opinion. No part of its eulogy of General Harrison was truer than the statement that "he loves his country with an immeasurable love. His pride in the Union and its flag is a passion without bounds." The country will bear willing testimony to the truth of this statement. Among all the qualities that have led the people to accord to General Harrison the foremost place among living American statesmen there is none more conspicuous or that has more deeply impressed itself on the popular mind than his love for the flag. It may be that he is not more patriotic in this regard than thousands of other Americans, but certain it is that no other public man has, on so many different occasions and under such varied circumstances, expressed so strongly and feelingly his love for the flag and the patriotic duty of defending it and the principles it represents. It would be safe to say that more passages distinctly referring to the flag and eulogizing it as the emblem of liberty, can be found in the public utterances of General Harrison than in those of any other American statesman. This does not prove that others were less patriotic than he, but it does prove that he more than most others has mastered the deep significance of the flag and made love and reverence for it a part of his political creed and second nature. As President and as ex-President, in public office or in private station, in his messages and speeches he has never omitted an opportunity to refer to the flag as the visible emblem of unchanging principles and to inculcate respect and love for it as the highest duty of every American citizen. General Harrison's great ability and public services would command respect under any circumstances but it is his intense patriotism and Americanism which more than anything else have won for him the universal admiration and implicit confidence of the people.

AN ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT.

So far as known, the only attempt at appeared in the Sentinel yesterday. It was in the form of an editorial attacking the officers of the Indianapolis Brewing Company by name as "British syndicate beer brewing criminals," and demanding that they be arrested and punished for an alleged violation of law. The specific charge s that the company has laid a switching track connecting one of its breweries with the Big Four railroad, that said track crosses the west end of New York street, and that it was laid without the knowledge or consent of the city authorities. This is not true. The track does not cross New York street nor any oth r street, and it was not laid without an understanding with the city authorities. It only crosses private property, and the right of way was secured before it was laid. The animus of the attack appears in the fact that i names Messrs. Albert Lieber, president of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, John P. Frenzel, secretary, and Otto Frenzel, treasurer, as violators of law, and says, 'Punish the British syndicate beer-brewing criminals." The trouble is these gentlemen, like many other Democrats, have openly repudiated the Popocratic platfrom and candidate and are doing all in their power to defeat them. They are for sound money, and if they contribute to any campaign fund this year it will be for the promotion of that cause. Hence the Bryan or gan holds them up as violators of the law and calls on its readers to boycott their

The people who believe that the rich be made to observe the law as well as the poor have this matter in their own Let all those of that opinion resolve that they will not drink a drop of Indianapolis brewery beer until this track s removed and the guilty parties are punshed to the full extent of the law.

This is an attempt at coercion. It is an attempt to carry politics into business, and to induce people to boycott a home industry under the pretense that it is a foreign corporation and that its members have violated the law. A majority of the stock of the Indianapolis Brewing Company is owned in this country. It is essentially an Indianapolis industry. It pays out a great many thousands of dollars annually in wages to Indianapolis people. This, of course, would not entitle it to violate law, but it should entitle it to fair treatment and preserve it from an attempted boycott

WHO ARE THE DRONES?

In several of his speeches Bryan has referred to capitalists and employers of labor as "drones," He says they are "the nonworkers in the hive who live on honey gathered by others." This statement is as far from the truth as many others that he makes. There are drones in this country, and too many of them, but they are not the capitalists, manufacturers and employers of labor. They are the men who having failed in business because of incapacity or lack of attention to it have joined the great army of discontent and become curbstone politicians and street-corner ora-Bryan. A large majority will vote for Mc- tors who, thinking they see a chance to bloody, blackened and maimed men cheerget something for nothing, are enthusiastic for free silver. They are the "playedout" farmers who, having spent the time in the country towns talking politics or whittling store boxes which they should have spent at home working, have lost their farms and the respect of their thrifty neighbors. They are the seedy politicians and characteriess demagogues who are ever ready to mount any hobby that they think will carry them into some sort of place. They are the worthless loafers who walk the streets of all large cities deprecating the hard times and abusing the government while their wives take in washing. They are the dishonest debtors who, instead of working to earn money with which to pay their debts, spend their time talking in favor of cheap money and repudiation. They are the self-made financiers who, never having saved a dollar in their lives, are foremost in telling how the national finances have been mismanaged. They are the blatherskites and ignoramuses like "Coin," who earn a living by se !ing books to the people instructing them

country. They are the fellows who never workhouse, and who are ready to vote for anything that they think will hurt "plutocrats." These and their kind are the drones of the country, and 99 per cent. of them are for free silver and Bryan. It ill becomes a candidate whose political following is so largely composed of that class to call manufacturers, capitalists and employers of labor "drones."

THE DEMOCRATIC STAMPEDE. The daily announcements of Democrats who will not support Bryan and stand upon the platform of the silver mine owners and of Altgeld and Tillman mean a stampede. On Monday four or five Democrats who have been prominent in the party gave the reasons why they cannot support Bryan. Yesterday others followed. Not less than a dozen men who have been prominent in the State or in their counties are now making speeches in Indiana against Bryan, The weak persons who are in charge of the Marion county Popocratic machine have no conception of the extent of the revolt, even among men who are members of the city committee. Chairman Martin betrays his apprehension of the stampede that is going on when he utters a warning to prevent the bribing of members of Popocratic committees and election boards. His alarm is not that such Democrats will be bribed, but that they are quietly following such leaders as Bynum, Wilson, Pickens, Cooper, Sheerin, Holt, Robinson, Terhune, Nelson, McLean and others away from the sham Democracy of Bryan. They are wise enough to see that when the Democratic party shall be reorganized in Indiana it will be under the leaders named and with the principles which were discarded by the Chicago convention.

Nothing can check this leaving of the Popocratic party in Indiana, the like of which was never seen. No one can fully comprehend its extent until the votes shall be counted next Tuesday night. Mr. Pickens and his associates know more of its extent than any one outside of their organization. They know their men in nearly every county, and when they predict that it means a loss of 40,000 votes to Bryan they know what they are talking about. If the number is 20,000, it alone defeats Bryanism and Popocratism in Indiana. Furthermore, it is a source of demoralization to the Popocratic managers, who are now forced to stop trading with the Populists and turn their attention to efforts to keep those who have been Democrats in line.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLITICS.

Everybody remembers that parable of the wise man who built his house upon a rock: And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded foolish man, who built his house upon the upon that house, and it fell, and great was the fall of it. The parable is having a memorable exemplification in politics this year. Nothing could be more foolish and shortsighted than the course of the Popocrat managers, who, abandoning solid ground, have tried to erect a political house on the treacherous quicksands of Populism and flat money. Under the leadership of chief architect Bryan and the advice and assistance of such foolish builders and contractors as Jones, Matthews, Altgeld and others of that class, they have moved the Democratic house from its old foundations thing more shifting than sand. But the they will beat upon the flimsily constructed

Incomparably wiser and more far sighted. from a political point of view, is the conduct of those Democrats who are rebuilding on the old foundation - on the solid rock of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy, of sound money and national honor. The rain, the floods and the wind may beat upon their house, but it will not fall. It will endure, and those who have built it, the Clevelands, the Carlisles, the Palmers, the Buckners, the Jewetts, the Wilsons, the Sheerins, the Holts and men of that class, will carry the keys of the house and disthewses, the Kerns, the Taggarts, the Green Smiths and all blind leaders of the blind like them will be trying to pull themselves out of the wreck and quicksand.

Ex-President Harrison, in writing of "This Country of Ours" in the Ladies' Home Journal, touches briefly on pensions, but with his few words he covers the subject and leaves nothing more to be said, "There may be fair differences of opinion as to the extent and conditions of pension relief," he says, "but there is no room for doubt as to pensions." As an answer to the sneering charge that the soldiers were paid for their services in monthly wages he

Eleven dollars a month for war service implies, at least, relief in case of wounds or sickness for the soldier, and that the children. When the law of piliage prevailed t was otherwise; and when our rich men take to fighting our wars we can abolish the pension system, but thus far it is as historically true of the armies that won our independence, delivered us from the Indians and the British, and saved the nation in the great civil war, as of the kingdom of heaven; "not many rich."

If it were not President Eliot he had in mind when he wrote the next paragraph that gentleman and his kind are well an-

There are two views of the pension question-one from the "Little Round Top" Gettysburg, looking out over a neld sown thickly with the dead, and around upon the shot-torn banner of their country: the other from an office desk on a busy street, or from an endowed chair in a untversity, looking only upon a statistical ta-

The self-constituted critics of the governthe sum total of pensions as a personal burden and each pensioner as an impostor or an object of charity, are left with "nothing at all to say."

The correspondence between Chairman Rosenheimer, of the Populist wing of the Pepperat party, and Chairman Gowdy, printed in this issue, discloses a distressing state of affairs. The Populist chairman wants Mr. Gowdy to use his influence to get the Populists a representation in the appointment of election sheriffs, and says, "The Populists are not entirely satisfied with the sincerity and honest intentions of the Democratic committee removed Democratic electors from the ticket and put in The New York Journal, rabid free silver, how to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. | their places five Populists. The honeymoon | States government charges for the mintage

phrasing Hamlet, one might say: "That it gold bullion to the United States treasury QUERIES FOR BRYANITES should come to this! Not two months married! nay, not so much, not two. A little menth." And yet the chairman of the Populist committee says, "The Populists are not entirely satisfied with the sincerity and honest intentions of the Democracy." At this rate there may be a divorce before the

The Muncie fake which the Sentinel's own reporters perpetrated upon it in a forged interview with Captain Hilligoss, chairman of the Popocratic committee in Delaware county, must have disgusted those who would be the friends of that paper. It was so outrageous a fake, and put Captain Hilligoss in such a false position before the people of Muncie that he called at the newspaper offices to declare that he never made such a statement as the Sentinel published and that no such conditions as the Sentinel set forth in the forgery exist in Muncie. The fact is that the Sentinel has pursued such a course in the campaign that nobody outside of a few blind followers of Bryan believe anything it says. It is even suspected that the Sentinel is pursuing this remarkable course in order to avenge itself upon those Popocrats who forced it into the support of free coinage after it had, time and again, declared that it would involve the country in a

Half a dozen times since Governor Matthews began to make speeches correspondents have reported, in effect, that which was taken by a stenographer at Paoli in regard to what General Harrison said in New York. The extract from the Paoli speech came to the Journal, not only as reported by a stenographer, but was vouched for by a man of the highest character and professional ability. There are yet a few people who are surprised that Governor Matthews should be guilty of such an offense. They remember him for what he did to support the laws when surrounded by the best men in the State of both parties, and are pained at his swift fall to such shameless indecency as his slanders upon General Harrison must be considered.

Friends of the University of California were not altogether pleased over the founding of the Leland Stanford University in that State, fearing that with its immense endowment it would cast the older institution into the shade. The large donations which, according to report, it is now about to receive will probably revive their spirits. Two "universities" in a single State seem rather more than its needs call for, but in this case it must be remembered that all the Pacific coast region is off of 'em. tributary to these schools, and that, whatever may be the case now, the time will soon come when they will both be needed to meet the educational demands.

Messrs, P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherto bolster up the Bryan cause, and declaring themselves in favor of sound money and McKinley. The men who make this statement are among the ablest and most trusted labor leaders in the country, and, while they have no right to speak for anybody but themselves, their words should carry weight.

Mr. Watson is reported to have said to a Populistic friend who urged him to withdraw, that he regarded the autonomy of his party as depending on his remaining in the race, and that before he would come down he would suffer himself to be "led to the block and be beheaded." Somebody ought to break the news gently to Brer Watson that he is not really in the race, and that it is therefore a waste of dramatic energy for him to pose as a martyr.

Some papers are printing as if it were important a silly letter from Mayor Taglutely worthless. If he is sincere in this prediction, which there is abundant reason to doubt, he simply makes himself ridiculous. Indiana will vote for McKinley and sound money by a very large majority.

Mayor Strong is equal to the occasion when he requests all New Yorkers who faings and business houses for the parade next Saturday, in order that "evidence may be given of a spirit of patriotism on the part of our citizens." When the national honor is at stake the man who labors and votes to preserve it expresses patriotism as unmistakably as he who is ready to fight for his country.

It is a fact well known to any loan man that the great majority of mortgages recorded in any county record are held by local owners in small amounts. They represent the thrift, enterprise and frugality of every community. They are the people whom Bryan denounces as "plutocrats," and whom Mr. Shively, the Populist candidate for Governor, lumped together as "hooknosed Shylocks."

Candidate Bryan has declared that he fully indorses every part of the Chicago platform, including the one which virtually declares that the United States government has no right to enforce its laws in any State without asking consent of the Governor thereof. When told that this is the very doctrine for which Jeff Davis contended, he says: "My friends, I think not."

The Bryan doctrine that the American rich and the very poor, is false and mischievous. There are some very rich people and some very poor ones, just as there are some very tall people and some very short ones, but the great mass are about equally removed from either extreme.

Debs for United States Senator! The very thought must cause sickness of heart to every citizen of Indiana who wishes honor instead of disgrace for his State. But the Debs brand of Senator is in accord with the Bryan presidential measure. Fortunately, the possibility of either is re-

The City Council, it seems, does not intend that the streets shall be cleaned during the last two months of this year. Indeed there is an intimation in the proceedings of Monday night that cleaning can be the Democracy." It has been but a little dispensed with throughout the winter. In while since the Democrats and Populists | such event, if it becomes necessary for the were joined together in the bonds of po- Board of Health to take a hand, will the litical matrimony. In token of the union residents be called upon to clean the streets in front of their property?

A city correspondent asks if the United of this marriage is not yet over. Para- of gold; "that is, if I send \$100 worth of

would they send me back \$100 in gold coin after thirty days without any charge whatever, expressage or otherwise?" The law provides that any owner of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the NO ONE HAS ANSWERED THEM.

United States and, at his option, have it converted into bars or into coin, the bars as well as the coins to be stamped as to their weight and fineness. It is further

provided: For the purpose of enabling the mints and the assay office to make returns to the depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in such mints and assay office when the state of the treasury will admit thereof, sucn an amount of pub lic money as he shall judge convenient and necessary out of which those who bring ion to said mints and assay office may be paid the value thereof in coin or as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained. On payment thereof being made the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States. The government does not make any charge for converting gold bullion into coin, but it does not incur any expense in trans-

mitting or delivering the coin to the owner, While music lovers and one class of musicians lamented that Indianapolis lacked an orchestra of its own and wondered why somebody did not organize one, other musicians went quietly ahead, formed an association and practiced together industriously for months, then suddenly dawned upon the surprised and delighted public in a symphony concert. "The way to resume is to resume," said Horace Greeley, speaking of gold payments; that the way to have an orchestra is to organize and practice seems equally true. Indianapolis is to be congratulated on its musical pros-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Discovery. Tommy-Paw, was there any fireworks in the days of the Bible? Mr. Figg-No-unless you count David. He was a pretty good giant cracker at one

Really Not Supposable. "He may be all right, but no one would

think from the looks of him that he had horse sense." "But how could you expect a bicycle face to indicate horse sense?"

So Would She. Aunt Sophronia-And that is what you call a rational bicycling costume, is it? If went out on the streets in a rig like that I would be ashamed to show my face. Maud Ethel-So would I if I had a face

He Knew. Watts-The trouble with you is that you nave no energy. I don't believe you know what energy is. Weary Watkins-Yes, I do. Energy is wot some people has to have fer to make

enough fer our profession to git a livin'

The Party. And such a party nevermore

Will be, and never was before. A hideous monster they create! But in this fact we comfort place-Monsters their like can't propagate; The first and last of its foul race. Upon this earth in ages past-In history or in fossil stone-No clew is found-no tooth or bone; It is the first-will be the last. The thing, ominous and hearty, Devours two-thirds the old Dem. party. That is not so strange a freak For such elastic jaw and cheek; It tells us how the leader may Talk sixteen hours in one day. See what the boa constrictors do! Swallow an ox twice thicker through Than is the snake. Then take the dumps; Not so the Pop.; he cavorts, jumps, Threshes about, hustles, hurries Like dying whale in its last flurries, It has two tails. 'Tis true, depend, This to explain we don't pretend. From St. Louis one trails south; again One from Chicago ends in Maine. Says Sewall, "Here's your genuine!" Says Watson, "The true tail is mine! I, in past free-silver battles Always shook the loudest rattles, And have more buttons, five to one,

Still will wag the jaw and tails. -Silas Harper. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Than has that other son of a gun."

When every other life sign fails,

Wales have a most natural origin. Her father, in early manhood, was a poor younger son, and lived almost in seclusion with his wife and children. Her mother, a German matron, trained her to house

wifery. Li Hung Chang is an object lesson for early risers. In China the expense of artificial life is so great it is thought the better way to make all possible use of day-light. The great man of China, therefore, ises with the sun and goes to bed when the shades of night have fallen.

A Maine man who has studied church fairs pretty carefully thus defines them: "A church fair is a place where we spend more money than we can afford for things whom we do not like and to help the heathens, who are happier than we are."

Chinese women in Sydney are cheap. One can be had for \$100 and two for \$160, delivered in good condition. As it is cheaper to deliver two than one they are imported in couples. When they arrive the best one is sold for \$100 and the other is put up at private auction and brings what she may. De Reszke now owns four immense es tates in Poland. They are called Borowna, Chorzenice, Skrzdlow and Zdrowa, They practically adjoin one another, and in all mprise an area of more than 100,000 acres. of late years nearly all of his earnings have been spent on improving these estates, and now they earn a fine income

A Young New Yorker, who, within the past few years, has almost entirely dissipated a large fortune left him by his father, has settled down and gone into busin an office down town, and his business card reads: "Real estate and merchandis broker. Any old thing bought and sold Money to loan, sometimes.' The younger Dumas was very fond of J

E. Dodson, and once told the admirable

comedian how he had once gone for advice to his father as to how he should write "Camille." The author of the "Three Mus-keteers" said: "Make your first act as good as you possibly can." "Ye "and then?" "And then," er Dumas, "make all the others better." The Emperor of Russia has just signed an imperial order decreeing that the colors of the national flag of Russia shall henceforth be white, blue and red, placed horipeople are divided into two classes, the very | zontally above one another in the order the tricolor is in time for the French and Russian national

> pale-blue flag, with the cross of St. Andrew, will be retained for the navy, and the yellow flag with the black eagle will continue to be the special ensign of the imperial house of Russia. Twenty years ago, when the British formally annexed the Transvaal, they found in the republic's treasury exactly 36 cents. This year President Kreuger has asked his Boer Legislature to appropriate from the surplus of the country £850,000 for the pur-chase of arms with which to suppress any inclination the tax-paying English residents may show toward interfering with

flags to appear as identical during the Czar's visit to Paris and Chalons. The

local politics. Up in Michigan a Sabbath school superintendent, at the close of an address on the creation, which he was sure he had kept within the comprehension of the smaller scholars, smilingly invited questions. A tiny boy, with white, eager face and large brow, at once held up his hand. "Please, sir, why was Adam never a baby?" The superintendent coughed in some doubt as to what answer to give, but a little girl of nine, the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid. "Please, sir," she said smartly, "there was nobody to nuss him!'

Said Senator Teller to Senator Jones:
"It's coming—I feel it in my bones!"
Said Senator Jones to Senator Teller: Said Senator Jones to Senator Teller: "Do you know of a handy cyclone cellar?" -Kansas City Journal.

THEY HAVE OFTEN BEEN PUT, BUT

Popocrat Candidate's Ideas Put to the Test of Things as They Exist and as They Have Existed.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Since his nomination Mr. Bryan has made the following assertions in almost every address he has made, and, in fact, nearly every speech he has delivered was made up of these statements in one form or another. They are as follows:

"We want to restore silver to its use as a money metal, that it may occupy its ancient place with gold as the money of the We ask you to give us back the money of the Constitution. "We ask to return to a financial policy,

approved by experience and history, and supported by all of our statesmen prior to 'We are able to legislate for ourselves; we want no foreign financial system." Our opponents admit that the gold standard is not a good thing, but want to ask foreign nations when we can change

'We want bimetallism." contend that free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will raise the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce throughout the world." "The gold dollar is too dear and has caused prices to depreciate; we want cheaper money, so that prices will rise and

one who works or has products can get it.' 'We are able to legislate for ourselves, and do not need to ask the advice or consent of any other nation before we do it." These assertions contain nearly every idea that Mr. Bryan has made use of on the money question. He has stated the same thought in many different forms, but it will be found that the above contains almost every idea that he has asserted on the silver coinage policy he advocates. At no time has he attempted to show by argument or by any historical or expert authority that his assertions were true, and now he stands before the people asking to be elected President · on these unsupported statements. On these assertions he asks that seventy millions of people declare him a statesman. If his policy is sound, and if the cause is a good one, or even if his assertions are true, why has not he or some one of his advocates answered the questions that so many times have been asked them? If he believed the assertions he has

made and was an honest man he would answer the following questions: 1. Is not silver now used as a money metal? 2. Was it ever more generally used, and, if so, when? 3. Was silver ever so generally used in

the United States, and, if so, when?

4. What was the ancient place of silver with gold? It was first used in this country in a 6. Was the ratio of 15 to 1 its ancient place? 7. Since 1834 the ratio has been 16 to 1,

the Constitution 10. Will you tell us in what article and our Constitution mentions what material our money shall be made of, or tells us the money we shall use? 11. You speak of gold and silver; did not the First Congress, many of whose members were also members of the constitutional convention, pass a law authorizing copper coinage, and did not Washington. president of that convention, as President of this Nation, sign the bill?

thing as "money of the Constitution Did you not intend to mislead the people when you asked for its return?

14. Does not the expression "give us back the money of the Constitution" imply that we once had that kind of money and have not got it now! 15. Will you quote some history or tell us of some experience that approves the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 when the market ratio is 30 to 1?

12. Did you not know there was no such

MORE QUESTIONS. 16. Did any nation ever have the concurrent circulation of gold and silver that coined the two metals free and unlimited at a legal ratio that was different from the market ratio of the two metals? If so,

what nation, and when? 17. Name a statesman who, prior to 1873, advocated coining gold and silver free and unlimited at a ratio different from the market ratio of value of the metals.

18. Does any party claim we are not able to legislate for ourselves? What one? 19. As a lawyer, do you not know that legislation in this country and an international agreement are two different things? 20. Is there no difference in your mind between Congress enacting a law that the people of this Nation shall accept fifty cents' worth of silver for one dollar, and in the great commercial nations of the world agreeing with each other that they will all receive from all fifty cents' worth of silver for one dollar?

21. Is it fair to the people of this country to make them take fifty cents' worth silver for one dollar from other countries, and other countries not take silver from us in the same way? 22. Is your mind too small to see the difference between legislation by our Congress and an international treaty between the great nations of the world?

23. Will you please give one single authority that shows us that any nation in the world ever had "bimetallism" when it coined gold and silver free and unlimited and at a legal ratio of value different from the market ratio? policy were the gold or silver coins of any

nation ever worth more per ounce than the metal they were made of? 25. Prior to 1873 was a pound of our gold coin or a pound of our silver coins worth any more than a pound of gold bullion or a pound of silver bullion, not considering coinage charges? 26. What will create the demand for ver under our coinage policy that will make

it go up to \$1.29 per ounce? Does coining silver under your icy consume it, or take it off the market? 28. If the government buys no silver, but only changes its form, and none is consumed, is not the coin here on the market just as the bullion was? 29. Can you give an instance where your policy ever raised the price of silver? If the gold dollar is too dear and you want a cheap dollar, how will the silver dollar coinage be \$1.29 per ounce? And how can such a policy raise prices?

31. If silver does not go to \$1.29 per ounce, how can you have "bimetallism?"

32. Unless the dollar depreciates, how you raise prices? If you destroy half the value of th dollar, does it not repudiate half of all the money due on contract? Why should you take half of the \$500 that one man has earned and give it to the man who Is that an honest policy? horrowed it? Can a man who votes for such a policy be onest if he knows its effect?

34. If silver does not go to \$1.29 per ounce and stay at that value, is not your policy a fraud? And if it does, is not your promise of high prices a fraud? 35. If there is anything in the history of any nation or anything in the experience of any nation that does in any way show that your policy would help the this Nation, please state where it can be 36. If there is anything in the history or

experience of any nation that does not show or tend to show that your whole financial policy is but a fraud, and that it can produce nothing but silver monometallism and repudiation, panic, poverty and trouble, please let the public know where it can be found IGNORANCE HIS ONLY HOPE. If the assertions on which these questions are based are believed by any con-

siderable number of people, we may as well abandon our free-school system and stop spending millions of dollars trying to learn and advance free government. But surely the people of this Nation will not be fooled by this blatherskite named Bryan, who was willing to lie to try to criticise General Harrison, and who has so plainly shown that he will do anything to carry this election. Without character, without honesty of address, without learning, without a job, he has nothing to lose. If ignorance rules he can win, not otherwise, No voter in this great State of Indiana should fail to inform himself of the possi-ble result of his vote in this contest. To all who comprehend the importance of the election, now so near, only faith in the intelligence of the people can ward off a feeling of consternation. The issue, it is true, involves many great questions: as, shall we have sound money; shall the right of private contract be upheld: shall the

Supreme Court of the Nation be a party machine; shall all appointive offices be used as a compensation for votes; can this Nation enforce its own laws and protect its own property without asking an An-archist; shall one-half of all the national and private debt be repudia all, the greatest issue is, shall free govern-

No nation can exist that follows a policy founded on crime. The preamble Constitution and the Chicago platform are farther apart than 16 to 1, or even farther than 33 to 1, and no nation can run on a double standard of principles, the moral tone of which differs so widely, and it must follow one or the other, for it is not possible to follow both. It is a time of the greatest importance, and the man who wishes to continue a government, by and for the people, should consult the leaders of his party, who by their ability, learning and long experience in public affairs have shown their honesty and patriotism. Knightstown, Ind., Oct. 27. W. W.

DU MAURIER AND OTHERS.

Novels That Can Be Dramatized Are the Most Profitable. New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.

In one of the chats which Du Maurier so reely gave to the correspondents after became famous, he spoke of his intense desire to visit America and his fear that it would never be gratified. He dreaded the ocean trip, and intimated that the weakness of his heart might be aggravated by an ocean voyage. But he said he remembered quite vividly some parts of New York city, as he had lived in New York for a little while when a lad. He lived in the vicinity was not as the vicinity was not as the lived in the vicinity was not as t York for a little while when a lived in the vicinity of the old University building, facing Washington square, a building, facing that time and for twenty years after was the center of the liter-ary life of New York. This morning Wil-liam Alpin, of Brooklyn, speaks of his rec-ollection of Lu Maurier, with whom he was a boy playmate in the brief period that Du Maurier's father was living in this city. It seems to be generally forgotten,

perhaps it was not widely known that Du

Maurier spent a year or two of his boyhood in this city.

Richard Mansfield lost a fine opportunity
when he refused to listen to a suggestion
when he refused to listen to a suggestion that he procure the dramatic rights and play Svengali. It is not generally that it had been proposed to Du Maurier to adapt his first story, "Peter Ibbetson, to the stage, and it may be that he had that proposition under consideration. was felt that under skillful treatment the dreamy suggestiveness of the story might be strikingly produced with stage accessories. The plot of "Peter Ibbetson" is a stronger one than "Trilby."
Of course, the splendid pecuniary rewards
which Du Maurier received are conspilecus features of all the stories of his life that are told to-day, yet those who are well informed upon the earnings of the more successful writers of literature, say that Du Maurier's earnings were not greater than those of Mrs. Hun-parey Ward, or perhaps those which Kipling has received. Mrs. Ward was paid \$18,000 for the serial Ward was paid \$18,000 for the serial rights of her latest story and was guar-anteed a royalty which will bring her earn-ings for that story to at least \$40,000. For her four stories she has received in all nearly a quarter of a million. The attempt to dramatize her first story, "Robert Els-mere," was a wretched failure. Kipling, for the new story of American life, which is only about 60,000 words in length, received \$12,000 for the serial rights

and was guaranteed a royalty not specified, but \$15,000 was paid on advanced account, so that Kipling received for that story, before a word of it was in print, \$27,000, and it is estimated will receive in all not less than forty thousand. His earnings now for some years have averaged more than \$30,000 a year.

J. M. Barry, who is now in this country supervising the stage representation of his novel, "The Little Minister," received, it is understood, \$50,000 for the serial and book publication of his novel "Sentimental Tom-The impression among dramatic ters is that "The Little Minister" will prove a success as a play. Ian MacLaren, who is also in New York, intending to deliver his first lecture here next week, has received less for his "Bonnie Briar Bush" than might be expected from its enormous sale. It has almost matched the sale of "Trilby" in this country, but the edition has been a cheaper one than the first edition of "Trilby" was. The indications are that Bret Harte will receive more from the royalties of his play 'Sue." which is a success, than his yearly income for his stories, which has averaged for the past ten years about \$15,000.

The Panie of '73.

J. Laurence Laughlin, in the Atlantic. When the bubble burst in 1873, business disasters were not confined to the farming class. Expansion of trade, inflated prices, airy ventures of all kinds, collapsed, and brought down men of affairs in every pation with pitiless impartiality. The farm er, having entered into engagements for arge sums when all the world was ing with speculative schemes of development, suddenly found himself prone on the ground, with his flying machine lying splintered and ruined beside him. But in this fate he found himself in company with men engaged in all branches of manufacture and trade. It is in such a soil, coraposed of the debris of speculation and over-trading, that a crop of weedy delusions grows. It is commonly known that the years succeeding a panic are the ones in which quack remedies for industrial distress find many gullible victims. Untrained economic reasoning, inexperienced in industrial history, untaught in penetrating into the causes of commercial phenomena, the under-educated man is the pro-first nostrum that happens to be offered him. His distress pinches. How easy to believe the dogmatic assertion that the cause of his distress is the "scarcity of money!" Why not? He knows precious little about the principles of money. Why should it not be that, as well as somethin else of which he knows equally little? It is all mysterious, anyway. He must be-lieve the statements of the man who first gets his confidence. Therefore, in times of industrial depression, we have always had an epidemic of crazes.

A Free-Silver Insult.

Philadelphia North American. Ex-President Harrison made an altogether unnecessary denial on Saturday of the charge that he was receiving money for the addresses he has made in the soundmoney campaign. A free-silver paper re-cently printed such a statement, but no one believed it, not even the misguided editor, who allowed the charge to appear in his columns. General Harrison is a citizen and statesman, whose patriotism is unquestioned, and the speeches which have been made by him during the campaign he delivered from his stern sense of duty to his country in the crisis which is now upon it. He did not have to speak; he did so at great personal sacrifice; and the pare suggestion that he accepted one penny of compensation for his efforts in behalf of national honesty is an insult that under condemnation of the whole people. It comes with very bad grace, particularly from the free-silver people, whose standard-bearer upon one occasion occupied the position of paid lecturer of the silver mine owners and who is now engaged in touring the country in the interests of free silver, but making speeches only where the people consent to pay his campaign managers the eash levy, which they demand in return for his oratorical flights. In this matter, as in many others, the free-silver people have man of eminence by their own shallow can-didate.

Makes Them Laugh.

Springfield Republican. It is curious to see how many compliments have been bestowed on Mr. Du Maurier for the knowledge of music displayed in "Trilby." That Chopin impromptu as sung by a solo voice has caused inextin-guishable laughter in the musical frater-

Thoughtless Lillian.

Lillian Russell ought not to try to dis-tract our attention just at this time even if she does feel that it is time for her to marry again. Couldn't she postpone the other until the latter part of next week?

Very Likely. Rochester Post-Express.

"I say, my friends," observed Bryan, "that in a contest of endarance the farmers will be the last to perish." And the farmers, in view of the substantial advance in the price of wheat, very likely feel that way themselves.

The author of a western Kansas story which recently appeared in Harper's Magazine makes a rail fence figure prominently

Kansas City Journal.

in it, and the newspaper boys out there are giving him the barb-wire laugh. Looking Forward.

Wrong "Local Color."

Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Reed's talk to the Kansas women was not simply an act of rallantry. Mr. Reed understands that the Kansas women will probably be voters by 1900.

Yes They Would! Kansas City Journal. If the Bryan men didn't consider it wrong to bet, how they would walk in and teach those three-to-one McKinley fellows a les-